

OUR STATE AND NATION

HOFFMAN



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ILLINOIS CAPITOL BUILDING

OUR STATE AND NATION

OR

CIVICS MADE INTERESTING, PRACTICAL AND COMPREHENSIBLE FOR CHILDREN

A TEXT BOOK ON CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE COMMON
SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS

BY

U. J. HOFFMAN,

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CHICAGO

W. M. WELCH & COMPANY

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PREFACE.

In the supervision of schools the author has felt the need of a book on civil government within the comprehension of children in the sixth grade.

In this grade they begin the elementary U. S. History. The want of definite notions of the machinery of government stands in the way of a definite understanding of what they read and are taught about the life and growth of our nation.

The attempt is here made to give the twelve-year-old child as clear an insight into the structure and workings of our government, as the intelligent citizen has, who has not made a special study of the subject. It is thought to be a good plan to alternate these lessons with those in elementary history—a lesson in the history one day and in civil government the next. It should be reviewed in the seventh and sixth grades and special stress laid upon county and town government and land survey.

If a more detailed knowledge is desired, it can be obtained from other more elaborate works on Civil Government, of which there are many.

It is the hope of the author that this little book may not only give the children of our great State a working knowledge, but that by its aid the teachers may inspire an active and abiding love for the land in which we have the good fortune to live.

THE AUTHOR.

OUR STATE AND NATION.

CHAPTER I.

Government.

Government means control. In this country we say the people govern themselves. But this does not mean that each person controls himself. It means that each person is controlled to some extent by all the rest. The people make the laws. They choose officials who compel all to obey the laws who fail to do so of their own choice. Our government is a Republic. We say the right to govern belongs to the people themselves. In some countries the government is an absolute Monarchy. There the king claims the right to govern in his own way. The people have nothing to say. They must obey the king as children obey their parents. He makes the laws and chooses the officials who aid him in the work. When he dies his son or other relation next in line of succession takes his place whether the people wish it or not. In a Republic the people have a plan for making their own laws, choosing the officials who shall govern, and replacing both laws and officials with others when more than half the people want a change.

KINDS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Our country, the United States of America, is divided into parts called States and Territories. The states are divided into parts called counties. The counties are divided into smaller parts called towns, and the towns may contain cities, villages and school districts. Each one of these divisions has a government of its own, suited to its needs. The national government extends over all the United States; the state government extends over the state only; the county government extends over the county; and so also with the town, city, village and school district governments.

The national government is in Washington, District of Columbia, for its chief officials are there, but its minor officials are scattered all over this country and over other countries where they are needed. The state government is in Springfield, and minor state officials are scattered over the state where they are needed. The county government is at the county seat, and the town government meets at the Town House. The city government meets at the City Hall.

The city or village government is made up of the officials that are elected by the people who live in the village or city. Its laws, called ordinances, are made by these officials, and provide rules for doing what needs to be done in the city or village that is not already taken care of by state laws, such as paving the streets, lighting the city, keeping order on the street, providing for water and drainage.

The county government is administered by officials elected by the people of the county. The Board of Supervisors makes rules for doing the things that need to be done in the county and which are not provided for by state laws; such as building roads and bridges, fixing and collecting taxes, caring for the poor, fixing salaries of county officials and enforcing the county and state laws in the county.

The state government is administered by officials elected by the people of the state. In it reside all the powers that rightfully belong to government except such as have been given over to the national government. It makes laws about wrongdoing against persons and property, the education of the children, caring for the insane, the blind, the deaf, and the feeble-minded. It cannot make war against another state or nation, coin money, enter into agreements with other nations; for these and many other rights have been delegated to the national government.

The national government has all the powers that rightfully belong to governments, powers that concern all the people of all the states alike and that have not been reserved to the states. It makes treaties or agreements with other nations. It may declare war against other countries. It coins and prints the money to be used by the people of the nation. It improves rivers and harbors, and builds roads that are for the good of all the people. It punishes those who violate the laws made by the United States.

In an absolute monarchy the king has all the power in his own hands and may use it to injure the people, and they cannot help themselves except by making war against him, which is very hard to do. In a republic the power is in the hands of the people, and they can soon turn out of office those who do not govern according to the people's wishes.

We think the plan of separating the government into so many kinds a very good one. Each has its particular work to do, and so if a part be badly done it need not all be bad, and can be more easily changed. Then, too, the work of governing that concerns people most closely is in the hands of officials right at home. If these officials do not do their duty they can readily be turned out of office. The work of governing that does not come very close to any one personally is in the hands of officials who are farther away.

In the past, the work of governing had been much abused and the people had suffered. When our forefathers formed our plan of government they tried to put every possible check upon the officials so that they could not injure the people through bad laws. You can see how the plan of having several governments acts as a check upon bad laws. But you will see that even a greater check has been provided when you study the general plan, as set forth in the national government.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1787 the people of this country, then only thirteen colonies, sent their ablest men to Philadelphia to formulate a plan for a new government. George Washington was made chairman of the convention. The foremost men of every colony, who had done much for the country during the Revolutionary War, were members. They worked all summer, and when they were through they had written the Constitution of the United States.

This instrument sets forth the plan of government, states what kind of officials shall be chosen and what they shall do, what the general government may do and what the state government may not do. It is the supreme law of the land. Neither the state governments, nor that of the United States, may make laws that are forbidden by it. All the state constitutions are modeled after it. In Illinois even the county and city governments are formed after the same pattern.

CHAPTER II.

The National Government.

The first check that is put upon the possible abuse of the power to govern is provided by dividing the government into three departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, each one independent, each having its particular powers and rights, and yet all necessary to the work of government. If any department does wrong another department may prevent that wrong from going into effect and injuring the people. The three departments working for the general good are likely to serve the best interests of the people.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Congress is the department that makes the laws. In order that its members may not easily conspire to make bad laws, Congress is divided into two houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each meets separately and each may prepare a law, but the other must also agree to it before it can become a law. To provide a greater check the President of the United States is given the power to say "no" (to veto) any proposed law. When he does this the proposed law fails unless it goes back to Congress and is agreed to by two-thirds of the members of each House.

When a law has been made the work of Congress ends. It cannot make anyone obey the law, nor can it decide who has disobeyed the law and punish him for it.

There are over three hundred members of the House of Representatives whose term of office is two years and who are elected from congressional districts in every state. A district usually embraces several counties. Our district is No., and comprises the counties of

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The name and residence of our Representative is

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There are two Senators from each state. They serve six years and are chosen by the State Legislature, not directly by the people. The names and residences of our Senators are

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THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Presidency of the United States is the executive department. The name and address of our President is

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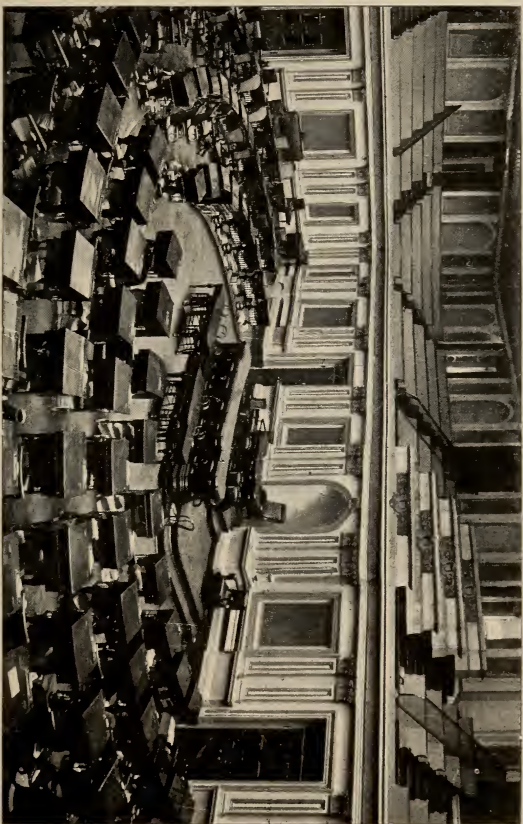
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His duty is to execute the national laws, that is, to require all people to obey these laws and to punish those who do not. He is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. If it is necessary he can call these out to assist him in enforcing obedience to the law.

It is a great deal of work to keep the government going, so the President needs a great many officials to help him. He has the power to appoint men to do this. But that he may not appoint bad men, the Senate is given the power to say "no" to his appointments, and prevent him from appointing anyone whom they do not believe to be the proper man. The President's chief assistants are called

THE CABINET.

The President's cabinet is composed of men each of whom is at the head of a great department under the



UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER.

President. They are so close to him that each is called a member of the President's official family. Each has thousands of men under him to transact the business of his department. Each has a great building in Washington for offices. They all meet with the President at the White House in cabinet meeting. Here they talk over their particular business with the President, receive orders and suggestions from him, and give him advice when he asks for it. Each does his work in his own way, yet, since the President is to blame if anything goes wrong, he can at any time order a cabinet officer to do differently.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The state department is considered the one of greatest dignity in the cabinet. It is the department of foreign affairs. The head of this is called the Secretary of State. The name and residence of the present Secretary is

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His duty is to take charge of all business that the United States government has with any other nation. He has a man at the Capital of every nation who is called our Minister or Ambassador. And every nation has a Minister or Ambassador at Washington. If our government wants to transact any business with the government of England, our Ambassador at London is the man who attends to it. Our Ambassador is treated much as the President would be if he were there, for he represents the President.

The Secretary of State has also a man in every important city in other countries who is called the Consul. It is his duty to do all he can for any of our people who are in his city. If you should inherit property from a grandfather in any foreign country the American consul in the nearest city is the official to look after it and see that you get it. If an American is arrested, the consul sees to it that he has a fair trial. He inspects all invoices of goods sent from his city to this country to see that the revenue laws are complied with.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The member of the cabinet who is at the head of this department is called the Secretary of the Treasury. His duty is to collect all the revenues, safely keep the money collected, and pay it out as directed by Congress and the President. He has charge also of coining gold and silver and issuing paper money.

Among the chief officials who work under his general directions are the Treasurer of the United States, whose duty it is to safely keep the money and pay it out as directed by law; the Register of the Treasury, who has charge of the bookkeeping and accounts of the government; the Auditor, who examines all the accounts and sees that they are correct; the Comptroller of the Currency, who supervises all the national banks; the Commissioner of Customs, who superintends the collection of the taxes on goods sent into this country.

There are many more of equal rank with these, and under each there are many who look after the details.

In every city where goods are received from foreign countries there is a collector of customs. All over the country there are revenue collectors who collect the tax on tobacco and liquors.

The name of the present Secretary of the Treasury is

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THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

At the head of this department is the Secretary of War. His duty is to take charge of all business that pertains to the army. The Secretary need not be a military man. He usually is not, but all the chief officials under him are men trained for the army.

The name of the present Secretary of War is.....

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Among the chief officials are: The Adjutant General, who conducts all the correspondence, issues the Secretary's orders to the commanders of the army and receives all reports from these; the Inspector General, who inspects the condition of the army and the accounts of money spent on maintaining it; the Quartermaster General, who has charge of all clothing and general army supplies; the Commissary General, who has charge of the food supplies. These officers are at the head of bureaus. There are also several other officers.

The Military Academy at West Point, New York, where boys are trained to become army officers, is also under the control of this department.

In time, of war the United States army is usually organized as follows:

The President of the United States is Commander in Chief, but he does not take active command. He usually appoints the General in Chief, and he commands all the armies. All other generals are subject to his orders. He is subject only to the President. An army is a wing of the military forces operating in a certain section of the country to accomplish a certain work. There may be two or more of them, each consisting of more or less than a hundred thousand men.

A general commands an army. An army consists of two or more corps, each consisting of twenty or thirty thousand men.

A lieutenant general commands a corps. A corps consists of two or three divisions, each consisting of ten to fifteen thousand men.

A major general commands a division. A division consists of two or more brigades of infantry, a brigade or regiment of cavalry and from four to eight battalions of field artillery, in all about seven or nine thousand men.

A brigadier general commands a brigade. A brigade is composed of two to four regiments of infantry, or two or more regiments of cavalry, each consisting of 1,372 men.

A colonel commands a regiment. The lieutenant-

colonel is second in command. A regiment consists of three battalions of infantry, each consisting of four hundred and fifty men.

A major commands a battalion. A battalion consists of four companies, each composed of one hundred and fourteen men.

A captain commands a company. A company consists of a captain, two lieutenants, six sergeants, twelve corporals, two musicians, one artificer, one wagoner and ninety private soldiers.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy is at the head of this department. He has charge of all matters pertaining to the war vessels of the United States. He is assisted by heads of eight bureaus, and all heads of bureaus are officers of the navy. Simply naming these bureaus is sufficient to give an idea of the work of each, viz.: Yards and Docks, Equipment and Recruiting, Navigation, Ordinance, Construction and Repairs, Steam Engineering, Provision and Clothing, Medicine and Surgery.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, where boys are trained to become officers of the navy, is under the management of this department.

The name of the present Secretary of the Navy is

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior has charge of all executive business that is not taken care of in other departments. It is the home department.

The subordinate officers at the head of bureaus are: Commissioner of Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Pensions, Patents, Education, Inter-State Commerce, Superintendents of Public Documents, and Census.

The name of the present Secretary of the Interior is

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THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Postmaster-General. He has charge of all post-offices and the distribution of the mail.

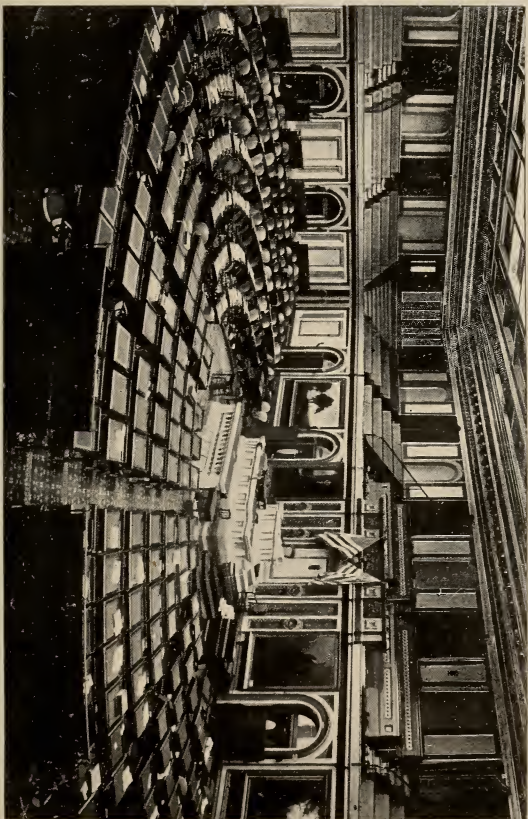
The name of the present Postmaster General is

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THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of this department is the Attorney General. He is the President's lawyer. He represents the United States government in every lawsuit in which it is interested. If any one violates a law of the United States he is arrested and taken into court for trial by this department. The arrest is made by a United



UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

States Marshal. These are scattered all over the country. The Attorney General is aided by a Solicitor General, two Assistant Attorneys General, and an Assistant Attorney General for the Interior department, one for the Post-Office department, a solicitor for the Treasury, one for Internal Revenue and an Examiner of Claims. These must all be lawyers except the United States Marshals, who do the work of Sheriffs. These need not be lawyers.

The name of the present Attorney General is.....

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The head of this department is called the Secretary of Agriculture. It is his duty to give all the information that he is able to gather about the farming interest of the United States. He finds out all he can about insects that destroy crops, diseases that destroy cattle, swine and horses, fertilizers to improve lands; he does all he can to secure good markets for our farmers. This information is published in books that can be had free from our Senators or Representatives in Congress.

The Weather Bureau is under his control. Men are stationed all over the country who observe the weather conditions. The result is sent to all who want it every day. It is published in all the great daily papers. This is of great value to the farmer and to the shipping interests.

The name of the present Secretary of Agriculture is

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This brief statement is enough to show you how great is the work of the President and to give you some idea of how he is able to do it by means of assistants.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Thus far we have seen that one set of officials make the laws. The President with all his assistants enforces the laws which have been made. At first it would seem that this is all that is necessary in government. But suppose that under the direction of the Executive department a man is arrested and accused of violating one of the laws. Would it be fair for the one who made the charge to punish the accused? You see this might not work well. The accuser may be mistaken. The accused may be innocent and can prove it if he be given a chance before a judge who knows what the law is and will do right.

Our plan of government provides that there shall be another set of officials who shall hear the accusation and the evidence and decide whether or not the accused is guilty. If he is not, he must be given his liberty. If he is guilty these officials shall say what punishment he shall undergo.

The Judiciary explains what the laws mean, and decides whether a law which it is claimed has been vio-

lated, is in accordance with the Constitution. It may be that Congress had no right to make such a law, but for some reason it did. The Executive had to enforce it whether it was rightfully made or not. It is left for the Judiciary to decide whether it was rightfully made. If this body finds that the law is unconstitutional then it is void, as if it had never been passed. In this case the one accused of violating it would be given his liberty.

A person may be arrested and accused of violating a law. When the case comes before the Judiciary, it may decide that the law does not mean what the accuser thought it did, and that therefore the accused is innocent.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Judicial power is vested in the Courts of the United States. But you must be careful not to confuse these courts with the courts at the county seats and the state capital. The United States courts try cases only that come under the constitution of the United States, the laws made by Congress, treaties made with other nations, in cases where the United States is a party, crimes committed on the territory of the United States, and on the high seas where no state has a right to control people.

We will begin with the lowest court and pass to the next higher until we come to the highest court of all.

DISTRICT COURT.

The lowest United States court is the District court. There are seventy-two of them. Illinois is divided into two districts. One court meets at Chicago and the other at Springfield. The District court is presided over by a District Judge.

If a case is brought before this court and the decision is not satisfactory, either party to the case may appeal it—that is, take it up to the next higher court.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit court is presided over by one of the nine Supreme Justices, or one or more of the twenty-three Circuit Judges or one of the District Judges in the circuit. Illinois is in the Seventh circuit, which is composed of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

If the case which we have supposed that was brought up from the District to the Circuit court is not decided satisfactorily, either party may appeal it to the next higher court.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

These courts are held where they are most needed to relieve the Supreme Court of many cases. For many cases can be taken no higher. This court is presided over by a Judge of equal power with a Circuit Judge.

Our supposed case is one that is not finally decided here. One of the parties appeals it to the next, which is the highest of all.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This meets in Washington and is presided over by

nine Supreme Justices, at the head of whom is the Chief Justice of the United States. They all hear the case at the capital, and it takes a majority of the court to render a decision.

All the United States Judges are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. Their term is for life. They can be removed only by being convicted of wrongdoing. If a judge has served ten years and is sixty years old he may retire and still draw his salary as long as he lives. His salary cannot be decreased during his term of office.

The President is careful to choose the best men for these places. He nearly always chooses one out of his own political party. But sometimes he chooses from the other party.

The Judges, then, are under obligation to no one; they are dependent upon no one; they need not be afraid of anyone. They are so situated that there is no reason why they should not decide cases according to the law, evidence and their own conscience.

The judiciary is a noble institution in our government. Here, more than anywhere else, is the strong defense of our rights and liberties. The President and Congress have many temptations to do wrong and may easily err, but the Supreme Court is so far removed from temptation and the Judges are so able that here, if anywhere on earth, is safety for ourselves and our country.

I hope you now have a clear idea of the machinery of government. We will next examine the State government, which comes closer to our every day life.

CHAPTER III.

State Government.

Illinois, like the United States, has a constitution adopted by the people of the State that sets forth the plan of government, names the principal officials and states in a general way what may and may not be done by the State and such subordinate governments as it may form. It is the supreme law of the State. No law may be made that is forbidden by it. The national government, as you have learned, has to deal only with national affairs, but the state government has charge of the affairs between man and man. It has to do with the daily life of all. It tries to give every man, woman and child his rights. If we had no government each would have to fight for his own rights. The strong would get everything they could, and the weak would have to suffer.

The state government makes laws about the education of the people; about who shall vote; about marriage; the rights of husband and wife; parent and child; master and servant; principal and agent; partnership; debt; insurance; corporations. It makes and executes all laws against crime committed in the state. This is not all, but enough has been said to show you that





the state government has nearly all to do with our conduct toward one another. It does all that government may do except what is given over to the United States.

You readily see the excellence of this plan. The people of Florida live in a different climate from those of Maine. They have an entirely different way of making a living. The laws of Maine would not suit Florida. But this plan allows Maine and Florida each to make its own laws.

The constitution of Illinois provides for three departments of government: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

This department is vested in the General Assembly. This, like Congress, is divided into two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives. The latter is called the House for short. The members of both houses are elected by the people.

The General Assembly makes the laws for the state. When a member wishes to make a new law he writes it out and brings it before the house of which he is a member. It is now called a "bill." If a majority of the house in which the bill originates votes against it, then it is defeated and goes no farther. If that house votes for it, or passes it, it is then sent to the other house. If a majority votes for it here, it passes. But it is not yet a law. It is next sent to the Governor. If he approves it, it becomes a law. If he vetoes it, it

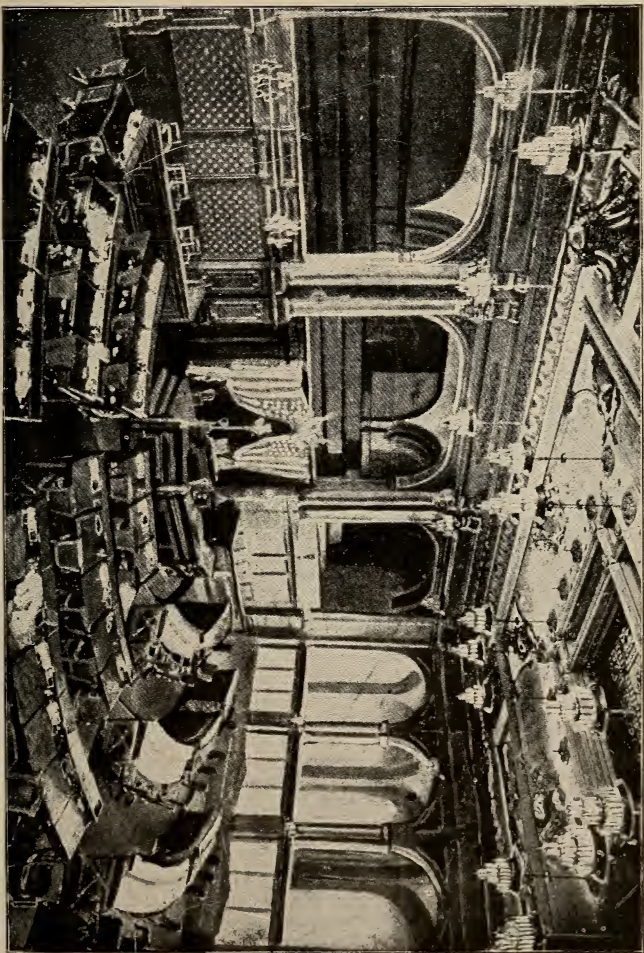
is sent back to the house where it originated. If two-thirds of both houses now vote for it, it becomes a law; if not, it fails.

The General Assembly also has the power to choose two senators of the United States. A senator is chosen if a majority of both houses vote for him. If he has a majority of one house and not of the other, then both houses meet in joint session and cast the vote. If a candidate has a majority of the joint meeting, he is elected.

The General Assembly meets in the capitol every two years in January after the election in November. The elections are held in the even numbered years and the Assembly meets in January of the odd numbered years, as 1901, 1903.

THE SENATE.

The state is divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each containing about the same number of people. These districts are numbered from one to fifty-one. One senator is elected from each district by the people of the district every four years. But to manage it so that half of the senators will be elected every two years, it has been arranged so that in years when the President is elected, senators are elected in the districts named by the odd numbers, as one, three, five, etc. Two years after the presidential election, senators are elected in the even numbered districts. Thus at each meeting of the General Assembly at least one-half of the senators have had experience as senators.



ILLINOIS SENATE CHAMBER.

The Lieutenant Governor is the presiding officer of the Senate. He has a vote only when the vote of the Senate is a tie. The Senate elects a chairman pro tempore, whose duty it is to preside when the Lieutenant Governor is not present. Our district is No.

and comprises the following counties.....

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Our senator's name and residence is.....

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The Senate helps to make the laws. But besides this it has the power to approve or disapprove the appointment of men to offices by the Governor not filled by election or otherwise.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Three members of the House are elected in every senatorial district every two years by the people of the district. This makes 153 members of the House.

Illinois has an unusual method of choosing representatives. When a district votes for senator each voter can cast one vote for one man. If a Republican

and a Democrat are voted for, only one can be elected, and so the district sends only a Republican or a Democrat. The method of choosing representatives is called "Minority Representation." The purpose is that, even the party that is out-voted shall have at least one man in the House from every district.

Each voter may cast three votes. He may cast all three for one man, or one apiece for three men, or one and one-half votes for each of two men, or one vote for one man, and two for another.

Suppose there are 8000 Republican and 6000 Democratic voters in a district. The Republicans will not put up three men, for each would get only 8000 votes, while if the Democrats would put up two men each would get 9000 votes, and so only one Republican, the one who has the highest votes of the three, would be elected. But if the Republicans put up two men, each would get 12000 votes; and if the Democrats put up only one they are sure to elect him. They could put up two men and still elect one. If both parties put up three men, in this case, the Republicans would elect their three men. Each Republican would have 8000 votes and each Democrat 6000.

The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker, and is elected by the House from among its members. Other officers are chosen, as a clerk, a doorkeeper, postmaster, and engrossing clerk, who writes out all bills in good form before they go to the Governor for his signature. The Senate has about the same kind of officers, but none of these are members of either house.

HOW BUSINESS IS DONE.

You readily see that if every bill was considered by the whole House, business would be done very slowly. Every member would have to take time to study the bill, and so it would take a long time to pass even a few laws. Very likely every one would depend upon somebody else to study the bill, and so no one would know anything about it. To avoid this difficulty each house is divided into many committees of three to seven members. These are named according to the work they have to do; as the Committee on Education, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Railroads.

If a member presents a bill for a new law about schools, another one about taxes, another one about railroads, the House gives each of these bills to the proper committee. The committee now carefully examines the bill and the advisability of passing it. If a majority of the committee decides that it shall not pass, the bill will not be reported to the house, and so is "killed in committee." If the committee see fit they can change it so that it will suit them. They then report it to the house and move it be adopted. It is read three times on three different days before it is voted on.

Bills in which few take an interest are adopted on recommendation of the committee. Bills to which some one or many object are debated a long time, often changed, and may or may not be adopted. This method saves time and secures more careful consideration for each bill.

The names and residences of our Representatives
are

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The executive department in the government of Illinois is not so centralized as it is in that of the United States. There one man, the President, is the executive. All other executive officers are practically appointed by him, ranking from the postmaster at a crossroads to the Secretary of State.

In Illinois the chief executive officers are Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General. These are elected by the people for a term of four years, except the Treasurer, who is elected for two years and may not be his own successor. All are elected in presidential

years except the Treasurer and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who are elected two years after the presidential election. The Treasurer is also elected in presidential years. Each of these has a particular kind of work to do and each appoints the subordinate officials under him. Most of those appointed by the Governor must be confirmed by the Senate. The duties of the minor executive officers, except the Attorney General, are chiefly clerical and are prescribed by statute. They are responsible to the Governor only in the most general way. They make a report to him ten days before the meeting of the General Assembly, which he transmits to the General Assembly. He may at any time call for a written statement of the affairs of their offices. When a vacancy occurs in any executive office except Lieutenant Governor, he fills it by appointment.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is the supreme executive and must see that the laws of the State are executed.

Message.—At the beginning of each session of the General Assembly the Governor sends a message, in which he gives information about the condition of the State. He recommends the enactment of such laws as he deems advisable. He presents a complete report of the money received and paid out by him according to law. He presents his estimate of the amount of money that the General Assembly should raise by taxes to meet the expenses of the State until the meeting of the next General Assembly.

Other Powers.—Whenever the Governor thinks the interest of the state requires it, he may call the General Assembly to meet in extra session. If the two houses cannot agree upon a date for adjournment he may adjourn them. He can appoint certain officers only by consent of the senate, but he may remove them for cause and appoint others in their places. If a person has been convicted of crime, the Governor may relieve him, that is, put off the punishment for a time; he may commute his sentence, that is, make the punishment less severe; or he may pardon him, that is, set him free. This is putting great power into the hands of one man, but some one must have it. Courts make mistakes sometimes, and some one must have the power to save the innocent and to prevent unjust punishment.

Veto.—When a bill has been passed by the General Assembly it is sent to the Governor. If he signs it, it becomes a law. If he does not wish to sign it, he sends it back to the house where it started and sends with it a statement of his reasons for not signing. If two-thirds of the members elected to each house now vote for it, it becomes a law without his signature.

Commander in Chief of the Militia.—The military forces of the state are under the control of the Governor. The chief officers of the militia are appointed by him; the minor ones are elected by the troops. These soldiers live at home and companies are formed only in the large cities. They are engaged at their regular employment and meet usually of an evening

to drill. It is only when they are called out by the Governor that they leave home and give all their time to military duty. If the state were invaded by a foreign foe the Governor would call out the militia and repel it. If the laws are being openly violated by so large a number of men in one place that the Sheriff can not control them, he asks the Governor for assistance. He may call out a part or all the militia and send them to restore order. If by these means he is not able to put down rebellion or riot he may call on the President for troops. When the United States is at war the militia may enter its service. Then the authority of the Governor over it ceases.

The salary of the Governor is \$6000.00 a year and the executive mansion is furnished as a residence.

The name and residence of the present Governor is

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

In case of death, resignation or disability of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor succeeds him in office. If the Governor leaves the State for a time the Lieutenant Governor performs the duties of the Governor. He is ex officio president of the Senate. He is not required to reside at Springfield and may be engaged in regular employment at home. His salary is \$1000.00.

The name and residence of the present Lieutenant Governor is

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State takes care of the property of the state at the capital. The State House and grounds are in his care. The heating, the janitor's work and repairs must be supervised by him. The supplies, such as blank books, paper, ink, pens to supply the other offices and the General Assembly are given out by him. All acts, laws, resolutions of the General Assembly must be deposited with him. He keeps a record of the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the great seal of the state to all commissions issued by the Governor. His salary is \$3500.00 a year.

The name and residence of the present Secretary of State is

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THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Auditor of Public Accounts is the bookkeeper for the State. He keeps the accounts of all the business transacted by the State with the United States, other States, public officers, corporations and private persons.

He examines all claims or bills presented for payment by the State, and makes sure they are according to law. If the Governor or anyone else in the service of the State wishes to get his pay he must present his bill to the Auditor. If he finds that it is a just claim, he writes out an order on the Treasurer, called a warrant. He keeps a record of all warrants issued.

The General Assembly fixes the amount of money to be raised by taxation for state purposes. The Auditor assists the Governor in figuring out what rate per cent. this is on the property of the citizens of the State. His salary is \$3,500.00 a year.

The name and residence of the present Auditor is

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THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer receives and safely keeps all money that is paid to the State. But he cannot receive or pay out money unless he has an order from the Auditor to do so. He keeps an account of all moneys received and paid out and reports to the Auditor every month. The Auditor has an account of the same and can readily tell whether the Treasurer's accounts are correct. The Treasurer handles millions of dollars and might make mistakes or might be dishonest. In either case he would be found out by the Auditor. He is required to give a bond for \$500,000.00. That means that

he must get good men who are worth more than \$500,000.00 to promise to pay any losses to the State that may occur through the dishonesty or incompetency of the Treasurer. His salary is \$3,500.00 a year.

The name and residence of the present Treasurer is

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

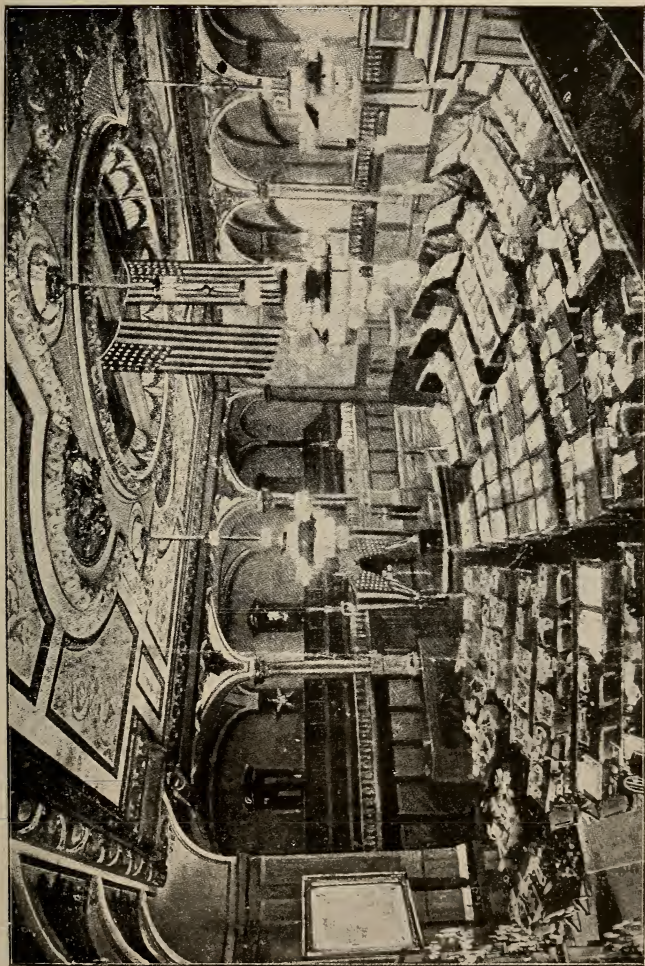
The Attorney General is the lawyer for the State. The other State officials may not be lawyers and so often need advice in the performance of their duties. They can call on the Attorney General, whose duty it is to give them the legal information for which they ask. He represents the people of the State in all cases in Court in which the State is a party.

If a State officer is prosecuted for an official act, the Attorney General defends him. If an officer has done wrong in the management of his office and is brought into court, the Attorney General prosecutes him; that is, tries to have him convicted and punished. His salary is \$3,500.00 a year.

The name and residence of the present Attorney

General is

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ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The State Superintendent is at the head of the school system of the State. He advises county superintendents and gives his opinion on any questions of school law that they may be in doubt about. If anyone is not satisfied with a decision of a county superintendent he may appeal to the State Superintendent.

He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University and the normal schools and uses his influence to promote the efficiency of these. He is to use his best efforts to promote the education of the children of the state.

Every two years before the meeting of the General Assembly he prepares a complete report of the educational interests of the State and makes such suggestions as he sees fit to secure better school laws. His salary is \$3,500.00 a year.

The name and residence of the present superintendent is.....

Besides the duties mentioned under the chief executive offices there are many others which are under the general supervision of the Governor. They are chiefly in connection with the various State institutions and State boards that take care of certain public interests.

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The University of Illinois.—Illinois, like other States, gives the children a chance not only for a common and high school education, but also provides free instruction in college and university courses. The only charge is about twenty-five dollars a year. The university is located at Urbana, Champaign county. Nine Trustees are elected by the people, three being chosen every two years. The Governor, the President of the State Board of Agriculture and the State Superintendent are ex officio members.

The university has a large fund, the interest of which is used to meet expenses, and what more is needed is appropriated by the General Assembly.

The State Normal University.—To prepare teachers for the common and high schools of the State, several normal schools have been established. The first one founded is at Normal in McLean county. It is managed by a board of fifteen members appointed by the Governor. The State Superintendent is a member ex officio.

The Southern Illinois Normal University.—This school is at Carbondale in Jackson county. It is managed by a board of five trustees appointed by the Governor.

The Northern Illinois State Normal School.—This institution is at DeKalb in DeKalb county. It is man-

aged by a board of five trustees appointed by the Governor.

Eastern Illinois State Normal School.—This school is located at Charleston, in Coles county. It is controlled by a board of five trustees appointed by the Governor.

The Western Illinois State Normal School.—This institution is located at Macomb, in McDonough county. It is managed by a board of five trustees appointed by the Governor.

The State appropriates the money necessary to maintain the normal schools. Only a small part of the expense is paid by the persons who attend.

Illinois Farmers' Institute.—This institution was founded for the purpose of spreading useful information about farming among the people engaged in that occupation. It is composed of the State institute and county institutes. The county institutes are held in each county once a year. Each of these sends three delegates to the State institute held at Springfield once a year.

The institute is managed by a board of directors of twenty-seven members.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The State provides for taking care of the aged and infirm who cannot support themselves, through the county government. There are, however, a large number in the State who need something more than food, clothing and shelter. They are not numerous enough

in a county for it to make special provision for them. The State government takes care of them in suitable institutions.

The Hospitals for the Insane.—There are seven of these. In these the insane are cared for and, if possible, cured. If relatives are able to pay they are required to do so. If a patient has no means of support and his relatives are not able to pay, he is cared for free of charge. Each asylum is controlled by a board of three trustees appointed by the Governor. The Northern is located at Elgin, in Kane county; the Eastern at Kankakee, in Kankakee county; the Central at Jacksonville, Morgan county; the Southern at Anna, Union county; the Western at Rock Island, Rock Island county. The Asylum for the Incurable Insane is at Bartonville, Peoria county. The Asylum for Insane Criminals is at Chester, Randolph county. People who have committed crimes while insane or inmates of the penitentiary, who have become insane, are confined here.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—This institution is located at Jacksonville, Morgan county. Here these unfortunate children are educated. They are taught to do useful work. They master the usual school studies and learn to talk and to understand other people by reading the lips, that is, they learn to know what people say by the motion of the lips.

Institution for the Blind.—This is also located at Jacksonville. Here the blind children are taught to read and write and do useful work.

Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.—This asylum is located at Lincoln, Logan county. Many feeble minded children, who, if kept at home, would remain helpless all their lives, here receive special training and many are fitted to earn their own living.

Eye and Ear Infirmary.—This is located in Chicago. People who are too poor to secure treatment for diseases of the eye and ear are here boarded and treated free of charge.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—This is a home for the orphans of Union soldiers. They receive the best of education. It is located at Normal, McLean county.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.—This is located at Quincy, Adams county. Here a home is provided for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Illinois who cannot be received in any of the national homes.

Soldiers' Widows' Home.—This is located at Wilmington, Will county. It provides a home for widows of soldiers who are unable to support themselves.

Industrial Home for the Blind.—Here blind people older than at Jacksonville are received. They are taught trades that they may be self-supporting. It is located in Chicago.

The trustees who manage these institutions receive no salary, but their actual expenses are paid. They are appointed by the Governor. There is a superintendent and many other employes who are paid by the State.

PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

These institutions are first to punish those who have been convicted of crime, and second to do all that can be done to reform them so that they may become law-abiding when they are set free.

State Penitentiaries.—One is located at Joliet, Will county; the other is at Chester, Randolph county. Some prisoners are sent here for life, some for a long term of years and some for a shorter term. They are employed at hard labor, are well fed and comfortably housed in cells. They are given an opportunity to read books and to attend church. A convict may shorten his term very much by showing that he is trying to become a better man.

State Reformatory.—This institution is located at Pontiac, Livingston county. Boys between the ages of ten and sixteen who have been convicted of crimes that would send an adult to jail or the penitentiary are confined here. Boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one may be sent here if the court so decides. The inmates spend a half day in school and the other half at work. They need not be kept here for a definite term of years. But the managers may set them free when they are satisfied that the boys have reformed. They also set them free on parole, that is they may retain their liberty so long as they behave themselves. If they violate their parole they are brought back. Everything is done to make good men of these unfortunate boys.

Home for Juvenile Offenders.—This is a place for girls, much the same as the Reformatory. It is located at Geneva, Kane County. The Trustees have the power to place in the homes of reputable citizens those who have been sent here.

STATE BOARDS.

State Board of Health.—This Board grants certificates authorizing persons to practice medicine in the state. It is also their duty to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases. They have the power to quarantine when they deem it necessary. It consists of seven members.

State Board of Equalization.—This Board is composed of one member from each Congressional District, elected by the people. The State Auditor is also a member. It meets at the Capitol on the second Tuesday in August. It examines the assessment of taxes from the different counties and tries to make them as nearly equitable as possible, so that one may not be too high and another too low.

State Board of Agriculture.—This Board is composed of a member of each Congressional District in the State, a president and last ex-president of the board. Delegates are sent to the state fair by the farmers' societies of each county or the county board. These delegates choose the state board of agriculture. It has charge of the state fair and stock shows.

Canal Commissioners.—This board of three is appointed by the governor and they have charge of the

Illinois and Michigan canal, between Peru and Chicago, and the locks, dams and other improvements to assist navigation in the Illinois and Little Wabash rivers.

Railway and Warehouse Commission.—This board consists of three members, appointed by the governor. They attend to the enforcement of the laws controlling railways and public warehouses. They see to it that due care is taken for the safety of the employes and those who travel on the railways. A chief grain inspector is also appointed by the governor, who works under the direction of this commission. There are also assistants where they are needed. State weighmasters are also appointed and directed by the commission. They weigh the grain and inspect the scales to protect the public against fraud in the handling of grain.

Commissioners of Public Charities.—This board consists of five members, appointed by the governor. It is their duty to visit and inspect all the State charitable institutions and make a report to the governor. They are able to bring to light any abuses that may possibly occur in these institutions.

There are numerous other boards and officers appointed to look after the interests of the people and secure the enforcement of the laws. But enough has been said to give an idea how the Executive enforces the laws of the state.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Judicial power of the state government is vested

in the courts of the state. In descending order they are: the Supreme Court; the Appellate Court; the Circuit Courts; the County Courts; Justice Courts, and Police Courts. For Cook County, in which Chicago is situated, other courts are provided, because the ones mentioned above could not alone take care of the business.

THE SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court consists of seven Judges, who are elected for a term of nine years by the people. The state has been divided into seven districts for the election of Supreme Judges. They elect one of their own number as Chief Justice. A decision has to be sanctioned by at least four judges.

The court meets at the capitol at Springfield.

A clerk of the Supreme Court is elected for a term of six years. It is his duty to keep all the records of the Court.

If a court has the right to try a case, it is said it has jurisdiction in that case. If a case can be begun in a court the court is said to have original jurisdiction. If it has the right to try a case only when it has been appealed from a lower court it is said to have appellate jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenues of the state, and in cases of mandamus and habeas corpus. A case to compel a public officer or public corporation to perform their duty is a case of mandamus.

It is possible that a man may be arrested and impris-

oned in an illegal way. The court to try his case may not be ready to take it up for six months or a year. If there was no relief provided the prisoner would have to suffer for so long a time under false and illegal imprisonment. The right of habeas corpus means the right for the prisoner to be brought into court at once and have it decided whether the imprisonment is legal. Take note, that this does not decide whether he is guilty or whether he should be punished. It only decides whether he is legally imprisoned.

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in all criminal cases and in all civil cases where the amount in dispute is one thousand dollars or more. A criminal case is a suit brought to punish a person for violating a law. A civil case is a suit brought to make a person, company or corporation pay for damages they may have done or to pay a debt they may owe, or to give up property belonging to the one who brings the suit.

The decisions of the Supreme Court are final except in cases where it is claimed the law in question conflicts with the laws or constitution of the United States. In such cases appeal may be taken from the State Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court.

Our election district is theth and includes the
counties of

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The names of the present Supreme Judges are

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APPELLATE COURT. The state is divided into four Appellate Court districts. The Court holds sessions at Chicago; Ottawa, LaSalle County; Springfield; and Mount Vernon, Jefferson County.

The Appellate Judges are appointed from among the Circuit Judges by the Supreme Court.

A clerk is elected in each district. The Sheriff of the county in which the Court is held attends the sessions.

As the name implies, this court has appellate jurisdiction only. All cases that can be appealed from the lower, circuit courts, are heard by this court except criminal cases, cases pertaining to a franchise, to land titles or involving the constitutionality of a law. These must be appealed to the Supreme Court.

A franchise is a special privilege given by the state to a person or corporation, such as using the streets for a street railway.

The decisions of the Appellate Court are final in all

cases where the amount in dispute is less than one thousand dollars. Other cases may be taken up to the Supreme Court.

It will be seen that the purpose of these courts is to relieve the Supreme Court of all the cases of less importance.

CIRCUIT COURTS. The state has been divided into eighteen districts called Circuits. Cook County forms a Circuit. The other seventeen are made up of several counties. The name Circuit Court is given because the court passes around a circle from one county to another.

Three Judges are elected in each district every six years. The elections for these Judges are not held at the time of other elections, the purpose being to take the matter out of party politics as much as possible. It often happens that a Judge is elected and re-elected who belongs to a political party that is in the minority in the district.

A Circuit Clerk is elected in every county every four years. He attends the sessions in his county, keeps the records, keeps accounts of the costs and issues all the papers necessary in the work of the court.

The Sheriff of the county attends the sessions.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases and in civil cases between citizens of the state. It has appellate jurisdiction in all cases tried before the County, Probate and Justice Courts.

The Circuit Judges are relieved of much business by

the Masters-in-Chancery whom they appoint. Many minor matters are referred to them for investigation, the results of which they report to the Court.

If heirs to property are unable to agree on a division of the property, the Master-in-Chancery has the power to sell it and make the division.

If a mortgage on a piece of land is not paid and is foreclosed, that is, the property is sold to pay the debt, the Master-in-Chancery sells it.

TRIALS BY JURY.

In the Supreme and Appellate Courts the Judges conduct the trial and decide the case. At least three judges are on the bench and hear the case and a majority renders the decision.

In the Circuit Court only one Judge conducts the hearing of the case. Some cases are also decided by him. But in most cases twelve men are brought into court to hear the evidence and the pleading of the lawyers on both sides and they decide the case. All must agree to the verdict. If they disagree, that is, cannot come to a unanimous decision, the prosecution fails and another hearing must be had unless the case is dropped.

The twelve men are called the Petit Jury, that is, the little jury.

The Judge in a trial by jury sees to it that the trial goes on in the regular way, giving each side a chance to give in its proper evidence. When all the evidence is in and the lawyers have spoken to the jury, the Judge tells the jury what the law is that governs this case. He

instructs them how to weigh the evidence. He then sends them to a room to prepare their decision. Often they are kept there many hours, not being able to decide.

During the trial they are closely guarded by the Sheriff, that no one may have a chance to bring influence to bear on them.

THE GRAND JURY.

To be arrested and charged with a crime is a serious matter. Anyone might be charged with committing a crime even if entirely innocent. Thus his reputation would be injured even if afterward it was proven that he was innocent.

To protect people as much as possible from so great a wrong, the law provides that twenty-three good men shall first investigate the evidence against a man charged with crime. They do not investigate the evidence in his favor. This body of men is called the Grand Jury and is appointed by the County Board.

They meet at the County Seat. The State's Attorney presents all the cases of which he has knowledge and any juryman may bring before the jury any criminal cases that he knows of. They hear all the evidence they can get against the one charged with crime. If a majority of the jury are convinced that there is evidence enough to make a case against the accused, they name the person, describe his crime and advise the Court to bring the accused to trial. Such an action is called an indictment.

The accused is now given a copy of the indictment and a list of the witnesses against him. He is then imprisoned or placed under bond to appear in Court for trial. Being placed under bond means that some one agrees to pay a fixed sum of money if the accused does not appear. Some crimes, as murder, where the penalty may be death, are so serious that the temptation to run away is so great that the accused is not given the privilege of his liberty under bond.

The meetings of the Grand Jury are not open to anyone except jurymen and witnesses when they are called.

Other courts will be given under the head of county and town governments.

CHAPTER IV.

County Government.

The state is divided into one hundred and two counties. Some of these are small and others large.

In Illinois we have two forms of county government. Nineteen counties are under what is called County Organization. *They are all in the southern part of the state. Eighty-two are under Township Organization. A county may adopt Township Organization by vote of the people.

The county government, like that of the state, is divided into three departments, Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The laws made by the state cover about all human relations, leaving the legislative department of the county little to do in making laws except in purely local matters. The executive officers of the county attend to the minor details in the enforcement of the laws of the county and state. The county judiciary attends to minor judicial matters, but they are such as concern very closely many people.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Supervisors.—The legislative department is vested in the County Board of Supervisors. One Supervisor is elected from every town every

*Cook County has a special form of government.

A STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN BALLOT

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A BALLOT THAT MUST BE REJECTED

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two years. Half are elected one year and half the next. The Board is therefore always composed of one-half who have had experience on the Board. The Board meets at the county seat, usually four times a year.

The Board organizes at their first meeting after the election in April. A chairman is elected and the County Clerk acts as clerk of the Board. The chairman appoints various committees to take charge of certain matters. The usual committees are: The Pauper Committee, which gives special attention to the care of the poor of the county; the committees to settle with the various county officers; a committee on miscellaneous claims; road and bridge committees.

Let us take as an example "The Committee to settle with the County Treasurer." The business of this committee is to examine the Treasurer's books, audit his bills, count the money in his care and to recommend to the Board any measures that should be adopted to aid that official.

If these committees do their duty, the affairs of each county office will be closely inspected. This method of working through committees enables the Board to do far more than if all its members had to attend to the details of each matter.

The following are some of the most important powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors:

Their meetings must be open to the public.

They must publish the proceedings of the Board in some county newspaper.

They must provide and care for public buildings necessary for the county.

They must provide the books and stationery necessary for the county offices.

They must publish an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year.

They must prosecute all who are guilty of wronging the county; and they must take steps for the defense of the county if it is sued.

They must fix the salaries of the county officers and pay the same. The salary of a county official cannot be changed during his term of office. The salary of the County Superintendent of Schools is fixed by state law.

They must levy the taxes necessary to pay the county expenses. They may not levy more than 25 cents on the hundred dollars.

They select those who are to serve on the Grand Jury.

Each year the Board prepares a list of at least one-tenth of the legal voters of each town as suitable persons to serve on Petit Juries. The County Clerk places each name on a separate card in a box. Twenty days before a trial court convenes the Clerk of the court draws from this box enough names to answer the purpose. The persons whose names are thus drawn must serve on the Petit Jury unless they are excused by the court.

The Supervisors are also town officers, but their duties as such will be given under town government.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—In counties under County Organization, a Board of three members, called County Commissioners, takes the place of the Board of Supervisors. They have about the same powers and duties as Supervisors. Those counties are not divided into towns. The County Board divides the county into precincts for election purposes and into districts for the care of the highways.

The laws that the County Board passes are called orders or rules of the Board. They pass rules in regard to the transaction of the business in their charge, such as how the poor shall be cared for, whether at their homes or in the county asylum for the poor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Executive Department of the county is vested in the following officers: Sheriff, County Clerk, County Treasurer, Recorder, County Superintendent of Schools and County Surveyor. It is the duty of these to enforce the laws of the state and the orders of the County Board which apply to their offices.

The Sheriff and County Clerk have judicial duties when they serve the courts. All county officers are elected by the people for a term of four years. The Sheriff and the Treasurer may not be their own immediate successors.

THE SHERIFF. Our Sheriff is

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His executive duties are to keep the peace of the county. If he sees anyone breaking the laws he may arrest them without a warrant and bring them before a court for trial. He takes care of the Court House and Jail. He keeps the prisoners safe, and boards them. If prisoners are sentenced to State's Prison or to the Reformatory, he removes them to those places. If one is condemned to death, he executes him.

His judicial duties are to attend all the sessions of the county and the circuit courts. He obeys the orders of the court which pertain to his office. He opens and adjourns the court and keeps order when directed to do so. Some of the things that he does for the Court are: To serve warrants, that is, to arrest a person by order of the court; to serve summons, that is, bring into court any one called for by the court to answer to the charge made by the one named in the summons; to serve subpoenas, that is, to command some one to appear in court as a witness; to serve summons, that is, to carry the judgment of the court into effect, such as taking or selling property, to pay the debt, of a person against whom a suit has been decided.

The Sheriff is furnished enough assistants, called deputy sheriffs, to enable him to do the work of his office in ordinary times. In case of riots or when he is unable to arrest criminals he may call on any able-bodied citizen to assist him. If he is then unable to enforce the law he may call on the governor for the State Mil-

tia. If the governor is not able to restore order he may call on the President for troops from the regular army of the United States.

COUNTY CLERK. Our County Clerk is

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His duties are so numerous that we can give only a few of the principal ones here. He has the care of a great many papers and books; all the records of the Board of Supervisors.

The bonds of most county and town officers.

Marriage licenses are issued by him and certificates of marriages; records of births and deaths in the county. He makes alphabetical indexes of all papers, that they may be readily found when wanted.

When county money is to be paid out the County Board orders it to be paid. The County Clerk writes out the order on the County Treasurer and keeps a record of it. The one who receives the order goes to the County Treasurer and gets the money. In this way, you see, it requires the work of three different parties to pay out public money. This makes dishonesty difficult. The County Clerk has a record of all the land and the names of its owners. From the Assessors he learns how much personal property every one in the county has. From the various officials who have

the power to levy taxes he learns how much money is needed. He now computes the rate per cent. of the taxation; multiplying the amount of property that one has by the rate per cent. gives the amount of tax he has to pay. The County Clerk makes a complete record of this for each town and gives it to the Tax Collector.

The County Clerk receives the ballots and election returns from the various towns at every general election. He and two Justices of the Peace look these over and make the official count and keeps a record of the same in his office. If an election is contested the ballots are re-counted, and after the lapse of a certain time the ballots are destroyed.

The judicial duties of the County Clerk are to attend all sessions of the County Court and keep a complete record of all that is done by the court.

COUNTY TREASURER. Our County Treasurer
is

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He must receive, safely keep and pay out, as directed by law, all public money that comes into his hands. He keeps a complete record of all business transacted by his office. This is open to inspection by the public and is checked up by the County Board twice a year. His report to the County Board is filed in the office of the County Clerk.

The Treasurer is also Supervisor of Assessments. He calls a meeting of the assessors, delivers to them the books and blanks which they need, and gives them such information in their duties as he sees fit. When the assessors return their books to him he may make any changes that he deems proper, even making a new assessment. Anyone who thinks he has been assessed too high may bring his case before the Supervisor of Assessments.

At the proper time, before the second Monday in July of each year, he turns these books over to the Board of Review. The Board consists of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and two citizens appointed by the County Judge. They revise the assessments as they think proper. Here again a citizen may obtain relief if he has been unjustly taxed. And anyone knowing that some one else has been assessed too low may make complaint and have the matter investigated.

The County Treasurer collects the tax on railroads and that which has not been collected by the Collectors, called delinquent. If the tax on real estate is not paid in a certain time the Treasurer sells the land for taxes.

RECORDER. Our Recorder is

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His duty is to keep a record of all deeds, mortgages and other papers which show title to land.

These records are of great value. If any of these papers are lost by their owners, the Recorder's books show what they were. From these records one can find the complete history of a piece of land and know whether the title to it is perfect or faulty.

In smaller counties the Circuit Clerk is also recorder of deeds.

SURVEYOR. Our Surveyor is

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His duty is to survey, that is, measure and describe any piece of land when he is called upon to do so. He keeps a record of it. He is paid by the party who secures his services, not by the county.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Our County Superintendent of Schools is

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His duties are to visit schools and give such advice to school teachers and school directors as he thinks will make better schools. He examines applicants for certificates to teach and grants certificates to those whom he deems qualified. He holds an annual institute and

such other meetings as have for their purpose to better prepare the teachers and to benefit the schools.

He examines the books and accounts of the Township Treasurers, makes suggestions as to keeping the books, and reports any irregularities to the Township Trustees. He inspects and approves the bonds of Treasurers and safely keeps the bonds.

He distributes the money received from the state for school purposes to the several townships according to the number of persons in the township under twenty-one years of age,

From the records of his office and from the reports from the Trustees he makes annually a report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The County Institute is paid for by those who apply for teacher's certificates. The Superintendent collects \$1.00 from each applicant.

He receives for compensation four dollars a day for every day he works and two per cent. of the money which he distributes. He is required to give a bond for \$12,000.00 or more.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The County Judiciary is composed of the County Judge, Probate Judge, State's Attorney, Coroner and Probate Clerk. They are elected by the people for a term of four years.

COUNTY COURT. Our County Judge is

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His court has exclusive jurisdiction in all suits to sell real estate for taxes. It has jurisdiction also in all civil cases in which the amount in dispute is not more than one thousand dollars. In criminal cases it has jurisdiction in only such cases in which the punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary or death.

THE PROBATE COURT. Our Probate Judge is

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All matters pertaining to the settlement of estates of people who have died come before this court. If the deceased has left a will the Probate Judge sees to it that the provisions of the law are complied with. If anyone contests the will, that is, tries not to have it go into effect, he begins suit in this Court. If there are heirs to an estate under twenty-one years of age, the Judge appoints a Guardian. A guardian's duty is to manage the property for the minors, and he must give a strict account of his trust to the Probate Judge. In the case of insane people having property, the Judge appoints a Conservator to manage the property.

In small counties the County Judge attends to probate business and no Probate Judge is elected.

PROBATE CLERK. Our Probate Clerk is

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This official is elected only in counties that elect a Probate Judge. His duty is to keep the papers, books and records of the Probate Court. When a county has no such court the County Clerk attends to these duties.

STATE'S ATTORNEY. Our State's Attorney is

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It is his duty to have all offenders against the criminal laws indicted, arrested and brought into court for trial. He prosecutes them, that is, tries to have them convicted and punished. If a citizen's property has been stolen, he informs the State's Attorney, who secures the criminal's arrest, indictment and conviction without cost to the one who complains.

If the county is sued or if it sues a party the State's Attorney is the lawyer for the county.

He also is the legal adviser of all the county officers and Justices of the Peace in their official duties. If they need advice as to what the law is governing their official actions they go to the State's Attorney.

CORONER. Our Coroner is

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If any one has died in an unknown way, the Coroner calls a jury and examines witnesses and tries to find out the cause of death. If it is found that it was a case of murder he arrests the criminal if possible.

If it is found that death came from an accident the Coroner tries to fix the blame. Damages can then be secured in the proper court.

If the Sheriff's office becomes vacant, or the Sheriff is personally interested in a suit, the Coroner acts as Sheriff.

CHAPTER V.

Town Government.

A town is a division of a county for purposes of government. In every day language the word town is used to mean a village or a city. It will not do to call this township government, for the township is a division for the purpose of dividing and describing land, and in Illinois the township is a unit for school purposes. The town often coincides with the township; but sometimes the town boundaries are determined by rivers and mountains. The purpose is to make it possible for all the people of the town to be able to easily meet to take part in the town government.

In all the governments which we have studied thus far the people have not administered the government themselves. They have done so indirectly by electing officials to do so for them. In the town we find the people meeting and passing the laws, one voter having just as much power as another in making the laws.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The voters themselves are the legislators. They meet on the first Tuesday of April. At eight or nine o'clock they elect a Moderator, the Town Clerk calling the meeting to order.

The Moderator is the presiding officer, and he, the Supervisor and Assessor are the Judges of Election.

THE ELECTION. The election of officers is the first business attended to. The Town Clerk provides a box which is shown to be empty. It is then locked. A hole in the lid admits the ballots. The clerks of election have a list of all the voters. When a voter presents himself they see whether his name is on the register. If it is, one of the judges gives him a ballot, writing the initials of his own name upon it to show that it was given out by a judge. The voter now goes into an enclosure called a booth and out of view of everyone. He marks his ballot in such a way as to show what candidates he votes for. He now hands it to a judge who calls out the name of the voter. If no one objects he drops it into the ballot box. The voter passes out and cannot again enter the enclosed space. If anyone objects to a certain person voting, that is, challenges the vote, the judges consider the case whether they will allow the person to vote. They may put the voter under oath and if he votes illegally he may be punished not only for that, but he may be sent to the penitentiary for perjury or false swearing.

The ballot is a paper on which are printed the names of all candidates and the offices which they are seeking.

When the polls are closed, that is, when the privilege of voting is ended, the ballot box is opened and the votes counted. The judges decide how each vote shall be counted and the clerks keep a true account.

When all are counted the Town Clerk announces the result.

THE TOWN MEETING. At two o'clock of election day the polls are closed for a time and all the voters meet in a certain place. The Moderator presides and the Town Clerk keeps the records. The minutes of the previous meetings are read and then miscellaneous business is taken up. It takes a majority of the voters present to decide, and the vote is taken in the usual way, those favoring a motion saying "aye" and those opposing saying "no."

Some of the business usually done at the town meeting is: To decide how much money shall be raised by taxes for town purposes, such as constructing and repairing roads and bridges and for carrying on any lawsuits to which the town is a party; to instruct the officers what to do in case of lawsuits; to offer rewards for the destruction of harmful weeds; to make rules as to fences and trees along the public highways; to regulate the running at large of stock; to provide for public wells; to provide measures to promote the healthfulness of the town; to decide whether the road tax shall be paid in labor or money.

Before the meeting closes the reports of all officers are received and acted upon.

VOTERS. All men twenty-one or more years old who are citizens of the United States and who have resided in the state at least one year, in the county ninety days and in the town thirty days have the right to vote.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The executive officers of the town are Supervisor, Clerk, Assessor, Collector, Highway Commissioners. These are elected at the annual town meeting for a term of one year, except the Supervisor who serves two years, and the Highway Commissioners who serve three years.

SUPERVISOR. Our Supervisor is

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His duties are:

1. To receive and pay out all moneys for the expenses of the town excepting that for highways.

2. To prosecute all lawsuits for the town.

3. To keep a strict account of all money received and paid out.

4. To furnish proper relief to all paupers at the expense of the county.

5. To make a statement to the Town Clerk before the town meeting of what is due the town and what it owes.

6. To represent his town as a member of the Board of Supervisors. In towns having four thousand inhabitants an Assistant Supervisor is elected for every twenty-five hundred additional inhabitants. They have no duties other than to serve on the town boards of health and to take full part in the meetings of the County

Board. Our Assistant Supervisors are

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TOWN CLERK. Our Town Clerk is

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He has the care of all the books and papers of the town. He keeps in a book a record of all that is done at the town meeting. In this he also records all orders and rules made by the voters at the town meeting. He must deliver to the Supervisor a certificate showing for what purpose the town meeting has voted money to be raised. He must also certify to the County Clerk the amount of town taxes the town meeting has voted to raise.

ASSESSOR. Our Assessor is

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The Assessor receives from the County Treasurer a book prepared by the County Clerk which contains a list of all the lands and their owners in the town, and a blank book in which he is to record the names of all the people of his town that have personal property.

He travels over his town and places a value on all the lands and on the personal property, each in a separate book. He delivers these books to the County Treasurer.

THE COLLECTOR. Our Collector is

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 He obtains the tax books for his town from the County Clerk. He then collects the taxes and pays the money to the officers who may receive it. If he pays the money to any officer he takes his receipt and this answers the same as the money when he settles with the County Treasurer. If taxes on personal property are not paid he may sell the property to pay taxes. What he fails to collect on real estate is returned delinquent and is collected by the County Treasurer.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS. Our Highway Commissioners are

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 They serve three years, but one is elected annually. Ten days after the election they meet and elect one of their members treasurer. He receives and pays out all money under their control. He pays it out on orders signed by at least two of the Commissioners. The

Town Clerk is the clerk of the Board and keeps a record of its meetings and acts. They may establish new roads, vacate old ones, repair roads and bridges and build new ones. If road tax is paid by labor they divide the town into districts and appoint an overseer of highways and direct him how the work is to be done. They may purchase all the tools they need. They are also commissioners of drainage and may take charge of the drainage to be done by the public. They may put up guide boards at crossroads, and keep weeds from going to seed on the highway. They may provide public wells and watering troughs at suitable places. They levy the tax necessary for road purposes, but in this they are under the direction of the town meeting.

There are a number of boards that carry into effect the orders and rules of the town meeting.

THE BOARD OF APPOINTMENTS. The Supervisor, Justices of the Peace and the Town Clerk may appoint some one to fill a vacancy in any town office. These also constitute the Board of Town Auditors. They meet twice a year and examine, approve or disapprove the accounts of town officers, except the pay of the Supervisor for attending the meetings of the County Board. In this way due care is taken that the town money is properly handled. They may appoint a Commissioner of Canada Thistles, whose duty it is to destroy all Canada thistles in the town.

The Board of Health consists of the Supervisor, Assessor and Town Clerk. Its duty is to enforce all regulations to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the town.

THE TOWN BOARD OF EQUALIZATION. The Assessor, Town Clerk and Supervisor constitute a board to review the assessment of the town. They must meet the fourth Monday in June. Anyone believing himself unjustly assessed may appear before the board and have his case investigated. If the Assessor has made a mistake in the assessment of property the board corrects it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The judicial officers of the town are the Justices of the Peace and the Constables. There are two of these in every town and may be more if the town has three thousand inhabitants. They are elected for a term of four years.

JUSTICE COURT. Our Justices of the Peace are

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In civil suits this court has jurisdiction in all cases where the amount in dispute is not more than two hundred dollars.

A misdemeanor is an offense which is not punishable

with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or death. A felony is an offense punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary. An assault is an attempt of one person who is able to do so, to do injury to the person of another. Assault and battery is the unlawful beating of a person.

The Justice Court has original jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor punishable by fine only and the fine does not exceed two hundred dollars. Also in all cases of assault and assault and battery.

When a person is accused of a felony he may be arrested and brought before a Justice of the Peace who conducts a preliminary examination. If the jury believe the prisoner guilty he is sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He may, however, escape imprisonment by securing bail. That means he must get a number of good men to agree to pay a large sum of money if the prisoner does not appear in court for trial on a certain day.

THE CONSTABLE. Our Constables are

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His duties are to do for the town what the Sheriff does for the county. He may arrest without a warrant from a court any person whom he finds disturbing the peace or committing crime. He must carry out the orders of the Justice Court.

CITY AND VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

The city government is formed after the same plan as the other governments. Before a city can be, the people must incorporate, that is, get a charter from the state. A charter is an instrument which sets forth in writing what powers, rights and privileges the city may have. It is to the city what the constitution is to the state and nation.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The lawmaking power is vested in the Mayor and City Council. The city is divided into parts called wards, each containing about the same number of inhabitants. Each ward elects two aldermen, one each year for a term of two years.

The Council meets at regular times and passes the laws for the government of the city. The Mayor is chairman and has a vote in case of a tie. City laws are called ordinances and they regulate the public life of the people in the city.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The chief executive officer is the Mayor. He is elected for a term of two years. It is his duty to enforce the ordinances and the laws of the state in his city. With the consent of the Council he appoints the city officers not elected by the people.

CITY CLERK. The City Clerk attends the meetings of the Council, keeps a record of the proceedings in a book for that purpose and he records all the ordi-

nances of the city. He is elected for a term of two years.

CITY TREASURER. The Treasurer safely keeps the money and pays it out as ordered by the Council.

ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR. The city property is usually assessed and the tax collected by the Town Assessor and Collector, but sometimes the city elects special officers to do this work.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The city judicial officers are the Police Magistrates, City Attorney, Marshal and Policemen.

POLICE COURTS. The Police Magistrate has jurisdiction in all cases coming under the city ordinances and in the same cases as a Justice of the Peace. Justices of the Peace may also try cases under city ordinances.

CITY ATTORNEY. This officer prosecutes offenders against the city ordinances, gives legal advice to the City Council and city officials and defends the city in lawsuits brought against the city.

MARSHAL. The City Marshal does for the city what the Sheriff does for the county. He keeps the peace and serves the writs of the court.

POLICEMEN. The policemen are assistants of the City Marshal. The Marshal and policemen are appointed by the Mayor and Council.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

A smaller number of people may incorporate as a village. Such a charter does not provide for so elaborate a government. The people are few and they need little more than is given by the town and county governments. Instead of Aldermen the village has six Trustees; instead of a Mayor, a President of the Board of Trustees. A Village Clerk is elected, but such officers as Treasurer, Street Commissioner, and Constable are appointed.

CHAPTER VI.

The Township.

A law of the state provides that every township in the state shall be a division for school purposes. A township is a territory six miles long and six miles wide, and this is divided by lines a mile apart running north and south and east and west. This makes thirty-six squares each a mile long and mile wide. These squares are called sections. There should be a road along every section line, and a school house should be at the crossing of the roads at the center of four sections of land. But often streams and roads make it more convenient to have the school houses located differently. County lines make no difference. A school township may be in several counties.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES. Each township elects a board of three trustees for a term of three years, one each year. Their duties are: 1. To divide the township into school districts, and when they have been thus divided they may change the district lines in the manner prescribed by law. 2. To take care of the school fund belonging to the township, keep it loaned out and every year distribute the interest and the money received from the state to each of the districts. They

find out from each district how many people there are under twenty-one years of age. Then they give each district the same for each of these persons.

TOWNSHIP TREASURER. The board of trustees appoints some one to take charge of the school money of the township. This includes not only the permanent fund, the interest and state money, but also the money of the different districts. The Treasurer gives a bond for a sum twice as great as all the money that is likely to come into his keeping. If he loses any of this money he, the trustees or the bondsmen must replace it.

When a school district wishes to pay its teacher, the board of directors draws an order on the Township Treasurer and gives it to the teacher. She can now get her pay by handing the order to the Treasurer. You see the Treasurer handles all the school money of his township.

THE SCHOOL FUND. You will want to know where the money comes from that keeps our schools going. It costs about twenty dollars a year for every child that attends school.

When the United States formed the state of Illinois it provided that in every township, section 16 shall be school land. When it shall be sold, the money shall be put on interest and only the interest used to pay the expenses of the schools. It is too bad that most of this land was sold for two dollars and a half an acre, and a township has only about \$2,000.00. The town-

ships that did not sell the land have now about \$50,000.00, and this helps very much in the education of the children. This is the Township School Fund.

When Andrew Jackson was President, the United States had more money in the Treasury than it needed. This was paid back to the states. Illinois gave its share to the schools. This is kept on interest and the interest is distributed through the County Superintendent and the Board of Trustees to the districts. The state government also gives the schools about \$1,000,000.00 a year, which is distributed in the same way. All that is thus distributed does not do more than to pay the County Superintendent's salary and give each child in school about two dollars. Where do the other eighteen dollars come from? The people of the districts tax themselves to raise it. Everybody in a country school district who has property has to pay about 40 cents school tax for every hundred dollars, or about \$4.00 for every thousand dollars.

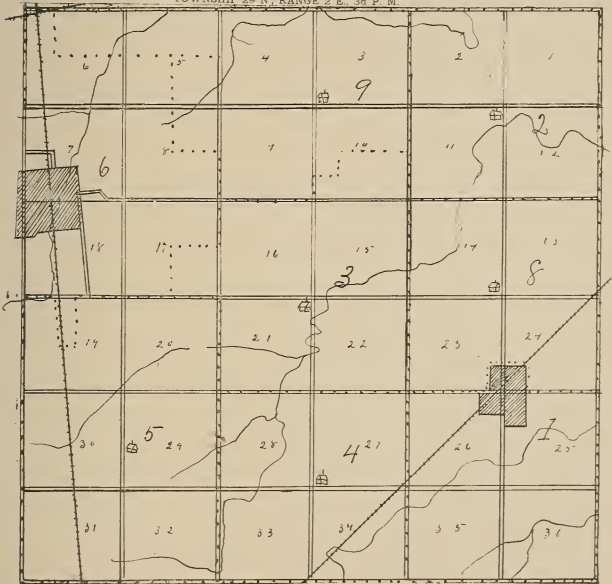
THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

If the school houses are placed as was intended there are nine in every township, and they are known by number.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The school districts in which there are less than one thousand people elect a board of directors for a term of three years, one director each year. The board meets and elects one of its members President and one Clerk. Its duties are

SCHOOL DISTRICT AND SECTION MAP.

TOWNSHIP 29 N., RANGE 2 E., 3d P. M.



School District Boundary Lines

Highways

to take full control of the school. It levies the tax necessary to carry on the school. It employs the teacher, it adopts the text-books to be used, it makes the course of study, it makes the rules for the government of the school, it admits pupils from other districts, it expels pupils when necessary. In fact, the board has the entire management of the school except the methods of teaching, which are under the control of the teacher and County Superintendent.

THE TEACHER. The teacher must have a certificate from the County Superintendent certifying that the holder is of good moral character and is qualified to teach the school subjects. No woman under seventeen years of age, or man under eighteen years can secure a certificate. The teacher during school hours takes the place of the parents, having the same control over the children, and should take the same interest in their welfare. The teacher has two main purposes in his work. First he tries to have every child master the school subjects, as reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history and physiology and the laws of health. Second, he tries to train the child to right ideas about living and right habits of work and behavior. The whole aim of the teacher and the school is to bring up every child to be a good man or woman. A good man or woman is one who lives right, and can and will do useful work. The better he behaves himself and the more useful work he does, the better man is he.

THE PUPIL. The pupil is first of all in the school system. For him the school exists. If there were no pupils there would be no school. The teacher, the directors, the trustees, the County Superintendent, the State Superintendent, are all secondary to the pupil. They exist for him. The pupil exists for the man he is to be. So the man or woman that the child is to be is what all exist for.

The duties of the pupils are: 1. To look upon the teacher as taking the place of the parent. He should believe that the teacher means to do what is best for him. If he requires any work of him it is for his good. If he wants certain conduct it is for his good, and even if the teacher punishes him it is as the punishment of the parent. The pupil should behave as the teacher expects him to do. He should do the work the teacher asks him to do. Only in this way can he become a capable and good man.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION. In districts where there are a thousand or more people, the people elect a Board of Education of five or more members. Their duties are the same as those of Boards of Directors.

Their schools are graded schools, that is, there are several rooms, and the younger children are put together in one room, the older in another. One teacher has charge of a room and also helps the other teachers in his building. He is called the Principal.

One teacher has charge of all the buildings. He is called the Superintendent. He instructs all the teachers in their work and sees that it is well done.

HIGH SCHOOLS. There are two kinds of High Schools, District High Schools and Township High Schools. A High School is one in which higher studies are taught than in the common schools. Only the pupils in the district may attend a District High School. A Township High School is for all the pupils in a township who are ready to do high school work.

STATE UNIVERSITY. The State University is a still higher school. It is located at Urbana. Pupils who have completed the work of the best high schools may enter. In this way the state gives every boy or girl a chance for the best education.

COUNTY AND STATE SUPERINTENDENT. The duties of these school officers are given under county and state government.

CHAPTER VII.

United States Land Survey.

When the land west from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River was obtained, a system of surveying and describing land was devised.

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN. A north and south line was fixed at some well known point. This was called the First principal meridian. Farther west another was established called the Second principal meridian. At the mouth of the Ohio River another called the Third principal meridian was fixed. All the land in Illinois east of this and all west of this line and south and east of the Illinois River from the point where the river meets the Third principal meridian, is surveyed and described by this meridian, except as shown in Fig. 6.

At Beardstown another meridian is established called the Fourth principal meridian. All the land in Illinois north and west of the Illinois east to the Third principal meridian is surveyed and described by the Fourth principal meridian.

BASE LINE. At a convenient point a line east and west is established. This is called the Base Line. By these two lines we can describe land. Find the land east of the Third principal meridian and north of Base

Line. Find that east of Third principal meridian and south of Base Line; that west of Third principal meridian and north of Base Line; that west of Third principal meridian and south of base line. See Fig. 6.

TOWNSHIP LINES. Six miles east of the Third principal meridian on the base line, a line is established

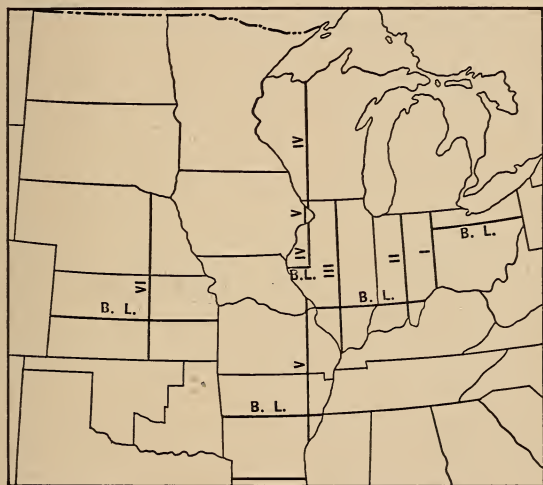


Fig. 2b.

parallel with the principal meridian and another six miles east of that. The same is done toward the west. Six miles apart and parallel with the base line north and south are similar lines. These are called township lines.

TOWNSHIPS. The township lines divide the land into pieces six miles square and containing thirty-six square miles. These are called townships. The townships are numbered to the north and south and we must state whether they are east or west of the principal

LOT 1.			LOT 2.		
6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Fig. 3.

3d principal meridian; township 3 north, and east of the 3d principal meridian. In this way you can name and find any township that is in the first row. This meridian. Find township 1 north, and east of the 3d

principal meridian; township 1 south, and east of the row is called Range 1. The next is Range 2. You see there are ranges east and also west of the 3d principal meridian. Now we can find any township we wish. Find township 36 north, range 5 east of the 3d principal meridian. It is the northeast township of LaSalle

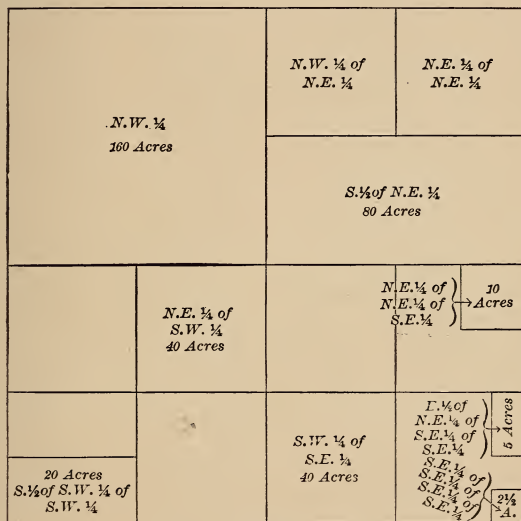


Fig. 4.

County. Find township 3 south, range 3 west of the 3d principal meridian.

CORRECTION LINES. In surveying the surveyor runs his lines north, that is, toward a point on the earth called the North Pole. If he runs a line straight north and then six miles east of that another,

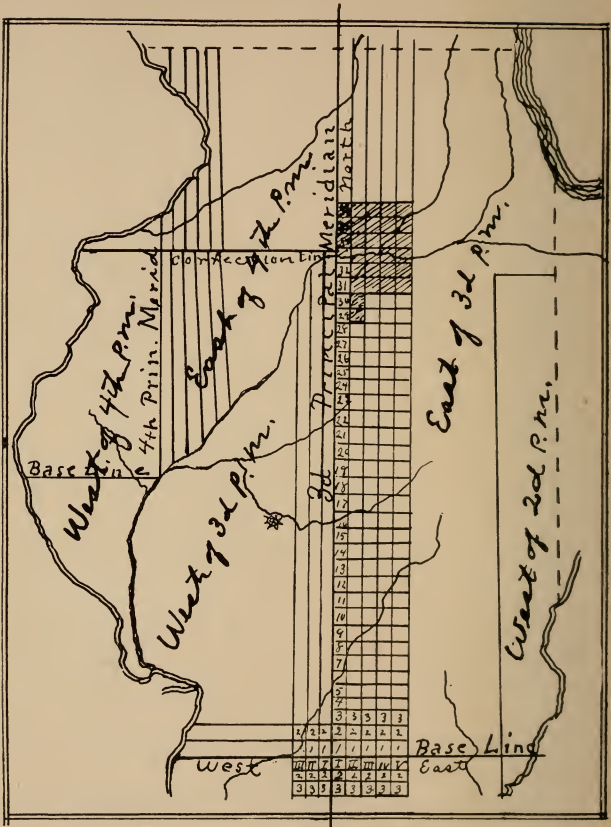


Fig 6.

you see that while the first township would be nearly six miles square, the next one north would not, and straight north, they will come together at the North Pole. They come closer together all the time. Number 100 north would be far from six miles square. To avoid this, and keep the township six miles square, lines are established parallel to the base line and there a new start is made. See correction line for 4th principal meridian. If roads are to be section lines there will be quite a jog in those running north and south at the correction line.

SECTIONS. One mile west of the east line of a township a line is run north parallel with it. One mile north of the south line of a township a line is run west parallel with it. Others are run north and west in the same way. This divides the township into 36 pieces of land each a mile square called sections. If the township is not perfect, that is, not exactly six miles square, the sections to the north and west will not be perfect sections. They may be too small or too large. These are called fractional sections.

The sections are numbered beginning with the one in the northeast corner of the township. Toward the west there are then 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The section south of No. 6 is 7 and so eastward we have 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Now we are able to so describe any square mile in the state that it can be readily located. Find section 1, township 36 north, range 5 east of the 3d principal meridian. It is the section in the northeast corner of LaSalle County. Find section 31, township 29 north, range 2 east of the 3d principal meridian. It is the

section in the southwestern corner in the most southern township in LaSalle County.

DIVISIONS OF A SECTION. To divide a section so that it will make farms of convenient size, it may be divided into the east and west halves or the north and south halves. These would contain 320 acres, more or less. Find the N. 1-2 of section 1, township 36 north, range 5 east of the 3d principal meridian.

These half sections may be divided into halves and these will contain 160 acres. The north or south half sections would then be divided into east and west halves or quarter sections. The east and west half sections would be divided into north and south halves.

Find the east 1-2 of the north 1-2 of section 4. (See Fig. 4.) The same piece of land could be described as the northeast 1-4 of section 4.

The half of a quarter section contains 80 acres. Find the west 1-2 of the southwest quarter of section 4. Find the west 1-2 of the south 1-2 of the southwest 1-4 of section 4. This contains 40 acres. This can again be divided into halves containing 20 acres.

Thus you see the smallest piece of land may be definitely described.

If the land is not divided as above stated, it is named by lots. Suppose a section is fractional, and contains more than four quarters. Suppose this is a strip of land a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide to the north of the section. This would be described as lot 1 and 2 according to the lines fixed by the surveyor. See Fig. 3.

Our School District is No., Twp., Range, principal meridian.

Our school house is located on the 1-4 of section, Twp., Range, principal meridian.

The farms in our school district are the following:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Topics for Study and Review.*

GOVERNMENT.

	Text Page.	U. S. Const'n		
		Art.	Sec.	Par.
What it is?	5	..	..	..
Republic and Absolute Monarchy...	5	..	..	..
Kinds under which we live.....	6	..	..	..
National	6	..	..	..
State	7	..	..	..
County	7	..	..	..
Town	6	..	..	..
City or village	6	..	..	..
School district	6-7	..	..	..
What does each of the above do?				
How does each differ from the other?				
Constitution of the United States...	9	..		..
What is it?	9	6	.	2
When adopted? . . . . .	..	..	.	..
By whom adopted? . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Adopted, what for? (See History of the United States).....	..	..	..	..

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. 10

Departments . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Why have these divisions? Why not have one set of men to do all the governing?	10	..	.	..

* Sixth grade pupils are expected to master the text only. Seventh and eighth grade pupils should study the Constitution of the United States also.

	Text Page.	U. S. Const'n Art.	Sec.	Par.
Legislative Department	9	I	I	I
Congress
House of Representatives....	9	..	..	..
How composed?	I	2	I
Eligibility	I	2	2
Number of members.....	..	I	2	3
How apportioned (amend't)? ..	14	..	..	2
Enumeration	I	2	3
When elected?	I	2-4	I
By whom elected?	I	2	I
How vacancies are filled....	..	I	2	4
Powers of the House.....
Exclusive legislation	I	7	I
Impeachment*	I	2	5
Elective
House officers	I	2	5
President of U. S... (12th			amend't)	
Senate	10	..	..	..
How composed?	I	3	I
Eligibility	I	3	3
Term and by whom chosen.	I	3	I
When chosen	I	3	2
How classed**	I	3	2
How vacancies filled.....	..	I	3	2
Presiding officer
Vice-President	I	3	4
President pro tempore..	I	3	5
Chief Justice	I	3	6

*(The House has the right to accuse the President or other U. S. officials of wrongdoing. The Senate hears the case and decides it.)

** (This plan makes a change of only one-third of the members every two years.)

	Text Page.	U. S. Const'n Art.	Sec.	Par.
Senate powers
Executive	2	2	2
Elective
Senate officers	1	3	5
Vice-President U. S.. (12th amendment).				
Judicial	1	3	6
Provisions relating to both				
houses
Membership	1	5	1
Ineligibility to offices cre-				
ated or the salary of				
which has been in-				
creased during service.	1	6	2
Business quorum	1	5	1
Rules and punishment..	1	5	2
Yeas and nays	1	5	3
Adjournment	1	5	4
Official oath	6	..	3
Salaries (each receives				
\$5,000 per annum).....	..	1	6	1
Official privileges	1	6	1
From arrest
Of debate
Powers of Congress
Finances
Secure money by
Taxes, duties, imposts,				
excises	1	8	1
Borrowing money	1	8	2
Selling land	4	3	2
Selling other property.	4	3	2
Pay out money for
United States debts...	1	8	1

	Text Page.	U. S. Const'n Art. Sec. Par.
Common defense	I 8 I
General welfare	I 8 I
Regulate commerce	I 8 3
Foreign nations
Among the States
With Indian Tribes
Coin money, fix the value of coin and the standard of weights and measures	I 8 5
Establish uniform natural- ization and bankruptcy laws	I 8 4
Penalties
Counterfeiting	I 8 6
Crimes on the high seas.	I 8 10
Offenses against the law of nations	I 8 10
Treason	3 3 I-2
Postal	I 8 7
Patents and copyrights	I 8 8
War
Declaration	I 8 11
Armies	I 8 12
Navy	I 8 13
Rules	I 8 14
Militia
General control	I 8 16
Calling out	I 8 15
Judiciary
Inferior courts	I 8 9
Place of trials	3 2 3
Restrictions	3 2 2
Territory

	Text Page,	U. S. Const'n Art. Sec. Par.
Control and sell	4	3 2
Seat of government	1	8 17
Public works	1	8 17
New States	4	3 1
States . . . . .	..	.. ..
Elections . . . . .	..	.. ..
Members of Congress. . .	1	4 1
Presidential electors... .	2	1 4
State records . . . . .	..	.. ..
Method of proving	4	1 1
Effect of proof	4	1 1
Imposts	1	10 2
Executive vacancy*	2	1 6
Appointments	2	2 2
Constitutional amendment. .	5	.. ..
General law making	1	8 18
Meetings	1	4 2
How a bill may become a law .	1	7 2
First way	1	7 2
Passed by Congress.....	..	.. ..
Delivered to President.. .	..	.. ..
Signed by President.....	..	.. ..
Second way	1	7 2
Passed by Congress.....	..	.. ..
Delivered to President.. .	..	.. ..
Veto by President.....	..	.. ..
Record of veto . . . . .	..	.. ..
Reconsidered by Congress .	..	.. ..
Passed by two-thirds of Congress . . . . .	..	.. ..
Method of voting . . . . .	..	.. ..

*(After the Vice-President, the Secretary of State succeeds to the Presidency.)

	Text Page,	U. S. Const'n Art.	Sec.	Par.
Record of votes
Third way	I	7	2
Passed by Congress.....
Delivered to President..
Neglect to approve or veto
Effect of neglect.....
Executive Department	I2	..	..	..
Vested in the President.....	I2	2	I	I
Term of office.....	..	2	I	I
Eligibility	2	I	5
How elected?
By electors
Appointment	2	I	2
Number	2	I	2
Proceedings at meeting	I2	amend't	
Proceedings in Congress...	..	I2	amend't	
By House of Representatives. .	..	I2	amend't	
Oath of office	2	I	8
How removable?	2	4	..
Salary (at present \$50,000 per year)	2	2	7
Powers and duties	I2	..	..	..
Chief command of army and navy	I2	2	2	I
Require opinion of cabinet...	..	2	2	I
Grant reprieves and pardons	2	2	I
Make treaties	2	2	2
Nominate and appoint officers	2	2	2
Fill vacancies	2	2	3
Send message to Congress	2	3	..
Convene and adjourn Con- gress	2	3	..

	Text Page,	U. S. Const'n Art.	Sec.	Par.
Veto and approve bills.....	..	I	7	2-3
Receive Ambassadors and Ministers . . . . .	..	2	3	..
Execute the laws of the U. S. ..	..	2	3	..
Commission officers . . . . .	..	2	3	..
Cabinet	13	..	..	..
Duties	13	..	..	..
Cabinet departments . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Business relates to what. 13	..	..	..	..
Duties of Ambassadors State	13	..	..	..
and Ministers	13	..	..	..
Duties of Consuls	14	..	..	..
Treasury	14	..	..	..
Duties relate to what?... 14	..	..	..	..
Minor officials	14	..	..	..
Duties of each . . . . .	..	..	..	..
War	15	..	..	..
Duties pertain to what?... 15	..	..	..	..
Minor officials	15	..	..	..
Duties of each	15	..	..	..
Military academy	16	..	..	..
Ranking officers	16	..	..	..
Commander-in-Chief.. 16	..	..	..	..
General-in-Chief	16	..	..	..
Division and number 16	..	..	..	..
General	16	..	..	..
Division and number. 16	..	..	..	..
Lieutenant General... 16	..	..	..	..
Division and number. 16	..	..	..	..
Major General	16	..	..	..
Division and number. 16	..	..	..	..
Brigadier General	16	..	..	..

	Text Page,	U. S. Const'n Art.	Sec.	Par.
Division and number.	16	..	..	..
Colonel	16	..	..	..
Division and number.	17	..	..	..
Major	17	..	..	..
Division and number.	17	..	..	..
Captain	17	..	..	..
Division and number.	17	..	..	..
Navy	17	..	..	..
Business pertains to what?	17	..	..	..
Minor officials	17	..	..	..
Duties of each	17	..	..	..
Interior	18	..	..	..
Business pertains to what?	17	..	..	..
Bureaus	18	..	..	..
Post Office	18	..	..	..
Business pertains to what?	18	..	..	..
Justice	18	..	..	..
Duties	19	..	..	..
Assistants	19	..	..	..
Agriculture	19	..	..	..
Judicial Department	20	3	I	..
Duties	20	..	..	..
Where vested	21	3	I	..
Why should this be a distinct department?	20	..	..	..
Judges . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Appointment	23	2	2	2
Oath of office . . . . .	..	6	..	3
Tenure of office	23	3	I	..
How removable	23	2	4	..
Salary . . . . .	..	3	I	..
United States Courts	22	..	..	..
Jurisdiction (11th Amendment) . .	..	3	2	I

	Text Page.	U. S. Const'n Art.	Sec.	Par.
Supreme Court	22	..	..	..
Original jurisdiction.....	..	3	2	2
Appellate jurisdiction .....	..	3	2	2
Chief Justice	22	..	..	..
Number of Supreme Justices	22	..	..	..
Trials for crimes .....	..	3	2	3
Trials for treason.....	..	3	3	..
Inferior Courts .....	..	3	1	1
How created? .....	..	3	1	1
Circuit Court of Appeals..	22	..	..	..
Who may preside?	22	..	..	..
Circuit Courts	22	..	..	..
How many circuits?.....	22	..	..	..
Who may preside?.....	22	..	..	..
District Courts	21	..	..	..
How many districts?	22	..	..	..
Who may preside?.....	..	..	..	..
Prohibitions on the United States...	..	..	..	..
Habeas corpus .....	..	1	9	2
Bill of attainder ex post facto law. ..	..	1	9	3
Interstate commerce .....	..	1	9	6
Export duties .....	..	1	9	5
Public money .....	..	1	9	7
Public money for armies .....	..	1	8	12
Title of nobility .....	..	1	9	8
Repudiation (14th amend't, par 4) ..	..	6	..	1
Religious freedom (1st amendment) ..	..	..	..	..
Civil freedom (1st amendment)....	..	..	..	..
Rights of States .....	..	..	..	..
Representation in Congress.....	..	..	..	..
In House .....	..	1	2	3
In Senate .....	..	1	3	1

	Text Page.	U. S. Const'n Art. Sec. Par.	
Privilege of citizenship (14th amendment)	4	2	I
Faith in public acts	4	I	..
State dismemberment	4	3	I
Election	I	4	I
Militia	I	8	16
Protection by U. S.	4	4	..
Fugitives from justice	4	2	2
Rights and powers reserved (9th and 10th amendments) . . . . .	..	..	..
Subordination of States to U. S.	5-7	..	..
Supremacy of U. S. authority	6	..	2
Oath of State officials	6	..	3
State prohibitions . . . . .	..	..	..
State relations	I	10	I-3
Commercial	I	10	I
War	I	10	I-3
Bill of attainder and ex post facto law	I	10	I
Title of nobility	I	10	I
Duties	I	10	2-3
Personal rights . . . . .	..	..	..
Soldiers not quartered in homes	3	amend't	
Searches and seizures	4	amend't	
Rights of life, liberty, property, trial	5	amend't	
Rights in criminal prosecution	6	amend't	
Rights in civil actions	7	amend't	
Rights in trials for treason	3	3	2

STATE GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Rights of a State .....	..
What is the Constitution of a State?.....	24
What does it do?	24
How does the State Government differ from the National Government?	24
About what does it make laws?	24
What are the rights of a State in the Union? (See "Rights of States," in the topics under U. S. Government) .....	..
In what respect is a State Subordinate to the U. S.? (See "Subordination of States")....	..
What is prohibited to a State? (See "State Prohibitions") .....	..
Departments .....	..
Legislative	25
General Assembly. What are its duties?....	25
What constitutes it?	25
How does it make laws? .....	..
What is the advantage of two distinct houses and the Governor's approval?... ..	26
How does it choose a Senator of the U. S.? ..	26
How often and when does it meet?.....	26
The Senate	26
How many Senatorial Districts	26
How are they named?.....	26
When do the odd-numbered districts elect a Senator? When the even-numbered?... ..	26
What is the advantage of this plan?.....	26
What is the length of term?	26
Who presides at its meetings?.....	27
What else does the Senate do than to help make laws?	27
In what District do we live, and who is	

our Senator?	
The House of Representatives	27
From what Districts are Representatives elected? How many from each? How many in the State?	27
How long is a term?	27
What is "minority representation?"	27
Explain how a voter may mark his ballot.	28
What is the purpose of this plan? .....	..
Who is the presiding officer? How is he chosen?	28
Name some other officers. What do they do?	28
Who are our Representatives? .....	..
Explain how business is done by commit- tees. What are the advantages of this plan?	29
Executive Department	30
How does this differ from the National Ex- ecutive?	30
Name the executive officers	30
Which serve four years? Which two years? Which may not succeed himself?	30-31
Chief executive officers .....	..
Governor	31
What are his duties?	31
What is the purpose of his message?... ..	31
Of what subjects does it treat?	31
Powers .....	..
To call extra session of General As- sembly	32
Appoint minor officers	32
Grant reprieves, commutations and	

pardons. (Explain what these mean)	32
Approve or veto bills. How may a law be made in spite of his veto?..	32
To command militia	32
What is the militia? Where are the soldiers? For what may they be called into service?	33
Who is our Governor? . . . . .	..
Lieutenant Governor	33
What are his duties?	33
Who is the present Lieutenant Governor? . . . . .	..
Secretary of State	34
What are his duties?	34
Who is the present Secretary of State?..	..
Auditor of Public Accounts	34
What are his duties?	34-35
How may he prevent dishonesty in handling public money?	35
Who is the present Auditor? . . . . .	..
Treasurer	35
What are his duties?	35
Who else besides the Treasurer knows just how much money he receives and pays out? How does he know this?	36
Why is the Treasurer placed under such heavy bond? Why may he not succeed himself in office?..	..
Who is the present Treasurer?..	..
The Attorney General	36
What are his duties?	36
Who is the present Attorney General?..	..
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	37

What are his duties?	37
Who is the present Superintendent?....	..
Other executive officers	37
State Educational Institutions	38
University of Illinois .....	..
Board of Trustees .....	..
State Normal Schools .....	..
Board of Trustees .....	..
Farmers' Institutes	39
Board of Directors .....	..
State Charitable Institutions	39
Hospitals for the Insane	40
Boards of Trustees .....	..
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb....	40
Board of Trustees .....	..
Institution for the Blind	40
Board of Trustees .....	..
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children....	41
Board of Trustees .....	..
Eye and Ear Infirmary	41
Board of Trustees .....	..
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	41
Board of Trustees .....	..
Industrial Home for the Blind.....	41
Board of Trustees .....	..
Penal and Reformatory Institutions	42
State Penitentiaries	42
Boards of Commissioners .....	..
State Reformatory	42
Board of Trustees .....	..
Home for Juvenile Offenders	43
Board of Trustees .....	..
State Boards	43
Board of Health .....	..

Board of Equalization .....	..
Board of Agriculture .....	..
Canal Commissioners .....	..
Railway and Warehouse Commission...	44
Commissioners of Public Charities.....	..
Judicial Department	44
In whom vested?	45
Supreme Court	45
How many Judges? .....	..
How is the Chief Justice chosen? .....	..
Where does it meet? .....	..
Who keeps the records? .....	..
In what cases has it original jurisdiction?	
In what cases appellate jurisdiction?... ..	46
In what cases are its decisions not final?..	46
Who are the present Supreme Judges?....	..
Appellate Courts	47
Where are these held?.....	..
How are the Judges appointed?.....	..
What cases may not come before these	
Courts? . .....	..
Circuit Courts	48
How many circuits are there?.....	..
How many judges in a circuit?.....	..
How are they elected? .....	..
In what cases has it original jurisdiction?	
In what cases appellate jurisdiction?....	..
What are the duties of the Master-in-Chan-	
cery?	49
Trials by jury	49
How are all cases decided in the Supreme	
and Appellate Courts?	49
What is the duty of a jury? .....	..
What is the duty of the Judge in a trial	

by jury? . . . . .	..
What is the Grand Jury?	50
What is an indictment? . . . . .	..

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Kinds of County Government	51
County organization	51
Township organization	51
Departments . . . . .	..
Legislative	51
In whom vested?	51
Board of Supervisors	54
How elected? For what term?	61
Are all elected the same year? . . . . .	..
Who is Clerk of the Board?	54
How does it transact business?	54
Duties and powers	55
How are suitable men selected to serve on juries? . . . . .	..
County Commissioners	56
Their duties . . . . .	..
Executive Department	56
In whom vested? . . . . .	..
The Sheriff	56
What are his executive duties? His judicial duties?	57
How may a Sheriff be able to put down a re- bellion or insurrection? . . . . .	..
Who is our Sheriff? . . . . .	..
The County Clerk	58
What are his judicial duties?	58
What are his chief executive duties?	58
How is county money paid out?	59

Who is our County Clerk? .....	..
The Treasurer	59
What are his duties as Treasurer? As Supervisor of Assessments? As Collector?..	60
Who constitutes the Board of Review? What are its duties? .....	..
Who is our Treasurer? .....	..
The Recorder	61
What are his duties?	61
Who is our Recorder?	61
The Surveyor .....	..
What are his duties?	61
How is he paid? .....	..
Who is our Surveyor? .....	..
County Superintendent of Schools	61
What are his duties?	62
Who is our Superintendent? .....	..
Judicial Department	62
In whom vested? .....	..
County Court	62
In what cases has it exclusive jurisdiction?	
What civil cases? What criminal cases?..	63
Who is our County Judge? .....	..
Probate Court .....	..
What is probate business?	63
Who is our Probate Judge? .....	..
Probate Clerk .....	..
What are his duties?	64
Who is our Probate Clerk? .....	..
State's Attorney	64
What are his duties? .....	..
Who is our State's Attorney? .....	..
Coroner .....	..
What are his duties?	65
Who is our Coroner? .....	..

TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Explain the difference between a Town and a Township	66
How does it differ from the other governments? . .	
Who are the legislative department?	
The Town meeting	68
When is it held?	66-68
Who presides?	67
Who keeps the records?	
How is the election conducted?	67
What is usually done at the Town meeting? . .	68
Executive Officers	69
Supervisor	
What are his duties as a town officer?	69
Who is our Supervisor?	
Town Clerk	
What are his duties?	70
Who is our Town Clerk?	
The Assessor	70
What are his duties?	
How does he know what land is to be as- sessed?	
Who is our Assessor?	
The Collector	71
What are his duties?	
How does he know how much taxes each is to pay?	
What is done when any one refuses to pay his taxes?	
Who is our Collector?	
Highway Commissioners	71
How are they chosen?	
Who handles the money for highways?	

What are their duties? .....	..
Who are our Highway Commissioners?....	..
Town Boards	72
Board of Appointments	72
Who constitute this board? .....	..
What are its duties? .....	..
Board of Auditors	72
Who constitute this Board? .....	..
What are its duties? .....	..
Board of Health	73
Who constitute this Board? .....	..
What are its duties? .....	..
Board of Equalization	73
Who constitute this Board? .....	..
What are its duties? .....	..
Judicial officers	73
Justice of the Peace	73
In what civil cases has he jurisdiction? In what criminal cases? .....	..
What does he do with a person accused of a felony? .....	..
Who are our Justices of the Peace?.....	..
Constable	74
What are his duties? .....	..
Who are our constables? .....	..

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware

OUR STATE AND NATION.

one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented

OUR STATE AND NATION.

to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer time than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor

OUR STATE AND NATION.

shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and

*This clause of the constitution has been superseded by the Twelfth Amendment.

Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he may have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The President shall be Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faith-

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

fully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of

OUR STATE AND NATION.

treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispense of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendments which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.
George Washington, President, and Deputy from Virginia.
New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.
Connecticut—William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.
New York—Alexander Hamilton.

OUR STATE AND NATION.

New Jersey—William Livingston, David Brearly, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware—George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

Maryland—James McHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.

Virginia—John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina—William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina—John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia—William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assembly, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

OUR STATE AND NATION.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the vote shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or

OUR STATE AND NATION.

given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



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